National AIDS control organisation Ministry of Health & Family Welfare Government of India

Surveillance for AIDS Cases in India

(Period of report - since inception i.e. 1986 to 30th November, 2003)

AIDS Cases in India

	Cumulative	This month
Males	42562	1006
Females	15219	624
TOTAL:	57781	1630

Risk/Transmission Categories

	No. of cases	Percentage
Sexual	49270	85.27
Perinatal transmission	1551	2.68
Blood and blood products	1555	2.69
Injecting Drug users	1356	2.35
Others (not specified)	4049	7.01
TOTAL:	57781	100.00

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-14 yrs	1326	837	2163
15-29 yrs.	13073	7023	20096
30-49 yrs.	24887	6545	31432
>50 yrs.	3276	814	4090
TOTAL:	42562	15219	57781

Eradication of TB, Malaria and Leprosy

2082. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of Government schemes for complete eradication of malaria, leprosy and tuberculosis such patients are increasing day by day;

(b) whether thousands of people are dying of Malaria, brain malaria, SARS, dengue not only in rural areas but also in metropolitan cities including Delhi; and

(c) whether Government have any action plan for eradication of malaria, TB and leprosy?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) to (c) The reported cases of malaria have been recording a declining trend since 1996. 3.03 million cases of malaria were reported in 1996 as compared to 1.99 million cases in 2002. 1.00 million cases have been reported during this year up to 25th November, 2003.

The Number of deaths due to malaria and dengue in the country as well as metro cities inlcudng Delhi in 2003 as per reports received from States upto 25th November, 2003 are as under:

Area	Malaria	Dengue
Country total	577	209
Delhi	0	34
Kolkata	11	0
Chennai	0	2
Mumbai	5	10

Early diagnosis and prompt treatment and integrated vector control are the strategies adopted by the Government to control malaria. The programme is implemented by the State Health Authorities while material and technical support are provided by Government of India. There is an appreciable decline in the number of cases of leprosy in the country. The prevalence rate of leprosy at national level has come down from 57.6 cases per 10,000 in March 1981 to 3.2 per 10,000 population on 1st April, 2003. The estimated number of leprosy cases was 4 million in 1981 whereas the recorded cases as on 1st April, 2003 was only 3.4 lakhs.

For elimination of leprosy the Govt. of India is implementing the 2nd World Bank assisted National Leprosy Elimination Project for the period 2001-2004.

The National Leprosy Eradication Programme is being implemented as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme in all the States/UTs of the country with the objective of reaching the level of elimination i.e. leprosy cases less than one per ten thousand population in the country by 2005.

The number of TB cases being reported over the last few years under the National TB Control Programme have been more or less static.

Due to epidemiological situation pertaining to TB, it is technically not possible to eradicat the disease at this point of time. Government of India is operating the National TB Control Programme (NTCP) to control the disease.

For the control of TB, in order to achieve a cure rate of 85% of new sputum positive cases and to detect at least 70% of such cases, Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) is being implemented in the country in a phased manner. About 770 million population have been covered in about 425 districts of the country. It is envisaged to cover 850 million population by 2004 and the entire country by 2005. (85%). Currently 8 out of every 10 patients treated for TB are being completely-cured.

Only three cases of SARS were repored in India, all imported from affected countries. The action taken by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in coordination with the State Government had prevented outbreak of SARS in the country.

Export of Aids Drugs

2083. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is now a major exporter of cheap anti-retroviral drugs for HIV/AIDS; if so, the details of countries where the medicines are being exported; and

(b) whether any proposal is under Government's consideration to provide free or subsidized treatment for this disease to the poor; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) Yes, Sir. The countries where anti-retroviral drugs are being exported by the Indian Pharma industry are brazil, Argentina, South Africa, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Columbia, Cambodia and Thailand etc.